should be given ; Bates of Advertising (

Insertion.

D ath and Marriage notices, Funeral notices and Obttoaries, are charged at regular rates.

W: will not accept any advertisements to follow resetting matter. First or Fourth page advertisements, station-ary, double rates.

, double rates. Advertising Bills for amounts less than we Ibilars must be paid for before inser-p. This rule will be strictly adhered to. To Confributors and Correspondents: We solicit letters and communications upon

subjects of general interest, but such must always be accompanied by a responsible will not return rejected communications. I letters, communications, or anything else or the AFFEAL, should be addressed GALLAWAY & KEATING, 25; Second street. Memphis, Teny M. C. GALLAWAY,]

WEDNESDAY. : : MARCH 29, 1876.

A VERY pleasant incident of St. Patrick's day in this city has attracted some attention. The managers of the procession were requested to suspend their music while passing the Hippodrome, where the Moody meetings were in progress. The courteous request was courtecusly complied with, and for four blochs this Catholic procession marched without music to avoid disturbing a Prot stant revival service. It was pure-ly an act of politeness, and our Hibernian neighbors are entitled to full credit .-New York Methodist.

And yet the children of Roman Cathclies are not deemed worthy the boon of education at the public schools of Ver- | reads the above but will dissent from it mont, to sustain which they are taxed directly and indirectly, like other people. What's the difference between the polite and courteous Catholics of New York and those of Vermont?

THE New Orleans Picayune, of Sunnouncement that hereafter Mrs. A. M. lusiness manager. In making this annot be inferred from this statement that does not establish a precedent for our ing districts of Raode Island, are doing the paper will occupy an attitude of neu-reception and treatment even of a man extensive business in this respect. every class and section. The Picogune principles rather than to parties, and will remain a southern newspaper,"

THE New York World, which, though for statements concerning it that find

Pierrepont, his right bower in the game torneys. When that letter was publish- let us also attain to it in international ed, it is now said, Pierrepont and Bris- and foreign affairs. Let us remember tow were both exceedingly nettled, and | the full meaning of the centennial celewent to the cabinet meeting in that bration. frame of mind. At that meeting the matter of publication was broached, but Grant could not be induced to say much of anything about the publication. Now | Cotton Plantations and Cotton Raising Pierrepont's patience has become exhausted, and he has let out that he drmurred to the request of Grant to write until Grant had unged blux three several times with great esrnesiness. Grant denies point-blank that he ever made any

We publish elsswhere to day a letter from Fall River which contains a great deal of matter worthy the serious attention of all who deal in cotton. What tion of all who deal in cotton. Whatever promotes the home consumption of the staple increases its value, because it perhaps, and better adapted to the makes an additional profit. Growers, growth of cotton in the Mississippi therefore, cannot afford to remain idle or indifferent spectators of the efforts -being made by our New England manufacturers toward reviving a trade which, as is shown in the letter, was a remunerative and growing trade in ante bellum times. The APPEAL has persistently urged upon the people of the south that they should become manufacturers of cotton goods, and so reap all the profits that cotion is capable of yielding from the time it leaves the field until it reaches the hands of the wholesale merchaut. Akin to this enterprise is that of which the Fall River letter-writer treats. Every yard of cotton goods of American manufacture sold in Europe or South America or elsewhere brings an additional profit to our country and increases the value of an industry with which we of the cotton-growing region are immediately luterested. We therefore bid our enterprising brethren of New England God speed, and trust they may find a continued series of successer. inviting them to newer and even more profitable fields.

BESIDES the assumption by Queen Victoria of the title of empress of India, the Disraeli cabinet propose to govern the vast and discontented empire from the narrow confines of Downing street. True, the Indian secretary of state has · the aid and assistance of some of the ablest of the old civil and military employes of the East Indies, but these gentlemen certainly must know that it is impossible to govern a vast population of different religions, polity and law, on Arkansas river and elsewhere, are and provide for all the nice shades of from. West Tennessee and north Mississentiment and feeling that, with a sympathetic and postic race, occur almost than in their former homes; they are in plied her with such goods to the value every day, and every hour of every day. every day, and every hour of every day. rags, wearing their old clothes with a from a titue book entitled the East Indon Spectator, a very curious story has come to light, which accounts for the letween There is the letween to the letween There is the letween to the letwee come to light, which accounts for the resignation of Lord Northbrook, one of The citizens must be up and doing, treat the ablest vicercys India has ever had. It seems that on March 31, 1874, Lord every cent that belongs to them, assist Salisbury, impatient, it would appear, of them in getting justice at the hands of the comparative independence of the the law, etc. Prove that you are their viceroy in matters of legislation, wrote a disparch deciating that he could no larger be content with his power of approving or disallowing any act, and the viceroy must in future forward to him a copy of any

important bill which he proposed to pass, and his reasons for it, in time for the secretary of state for India to forward to the government in Calcutta any remarks he might have to make upon the bill. The secretary of state would return the bill, modified according to his judgment, and the modified bill would be submitted to the legislative council, which, however, must, under penalty of further delay, pass it without | New York Times.] serious discussion. "The effect and, we presume," says the Spectator, "the meaning of this order is, it is evident, visers, who are on the spot, to the secrethis way just one hundred years ago. million East Indians are not without a proportionale amount of the same spunk and spirit as achieved our inde-

THE New York Herald of Sunday, in an article headed "The Coming Emperor," which discusses the visit of Dun Pedro II. of Brazil, suggests:

As this is to be a season of ceremony, of more than ordinary solemnity and rejoicity, and as this emperor comes in his own person to do honor to our Centennial anniversary, he should be received with all the ceremony and state ossible under our forms of government. We have a fisel at Port Royal, and it might be well to give him a navni re-ception. This fleet could easily meet the emperor's vessel outside or in the lower bay and escort him to our shores. If the President and the high officers of the government, the generals of the army and the admira's of the navy, with the governor and the mayor, were to meet him as he lands and greet him, in the name of the nation, the State and the metropolis, it would be fitting. We do not know what diplomatic etiquette rrascribes in such cases, but we can afford to make a precedent in welcoming the chief of a great nation like Brazil. We venture to say there is not an

American, either north or south, who in toto. The Emperor of Brazil is, notcommon sense man-one who prides started are very favorable. Whether himself on what we denominate in the southwest hard horse sense-and he future to determine. But the prospect southwest hard horse sense-and he knows we have no code of royal honors, that we are republican, and that while, day morning, comes to us with an an- according to him all the honor that at- make the matter both permanent and taches to a statesman of exalted views, Holbrook is to be known as the proprie- of great discretion and liberal as a man for of the paper, Geo. W. Lloyd, man- can be under a monarchical form of aging editor, and George Nicholson, government, it does not fall within our "Yankes notions" to give other welnouncement it is considered "not im- come than he deserves as such. We proper now to state that the present remember, as the Herald reminds us, management intend to maintain the that the northern people flunk sylz d well-known status of the Picagune as a great deal over the Prince of strictly independent journal; but it must | Wales and the Duke Alexis, but that trality or indifference in reference to who is vastly the superior of the comtrality or indifference in reference to who is vastly the superior of the com-those great issues which agitate the en-bined talent of the royal houses they newed vigor; and that, too, at a period on, and affect the interests of represented. Don Pedro is a gentleman | when its influence upon the business of who would have distinguished himself | the country cannot fail to be highly benwill lend its influence and support to in any department of life, and who, without the aid of birth or station, would have won his way to a high place among \$258,000. Of this amount \$124,000 in the first man of his time. We can af. value went to China, \$25,000 to London, the first men of his time. We can afford to give him welcome as to a gentlefar from being in the secrets of the cab- man distinguished among his fellows, inet, is nevertheless very good authority and who is respected as the enlightened representative of the Brazilian empire; their way into its columns, says that but let us do this within the limit of repromises to be serious. and manner as will enforce the strength, \$175,000. One steamer, loaded entirely puonesa simplicity, and in such style This time it is between Grant and temper and beauty of our system of government. We are opposed to the Presito protect criminals, and the issue is a | dent and catinet going to New York to question of verseity. Pierrepont has meet Don Pedro, and we are opposed to been very uneasy under the recent dis- any flunkey show or any exhibit of our closures, and especially under the im- navy, such as the Herald suggests. We putations cast upon him concerning the are gradually getting back to Democratfamous circular-letter to the district at- | ie usage in State and inter State affairs;

RED FORK:

-A New Town-Labor and Justice to Laborers.

the letter, and that he did not write it From an Occasional Correspondent of the RED FORK, ABK., March 26.-I trust a lew dottings from your former occasional correspondent may prove interesting to your many readers from this point. Red Fork is a postoffice and landing on the Arkansas river, thirty miles above its mouth, and four miles section. The telt of land lying south of the river is the most fertile region, valley, raising frequently two bales cotton to the acre. Near Red Fork re-side some of the oldest and most reliable citizens in the State, to wit: Colonels Josiah Maples, Williams, Combs. Carder, Wynn, Wallace, Parrish, Bolton Watson, the county seat, and others. is situated on the Pine Bluff and New Orleans railroad, is of recent birth but improving rapidly. Large dry goods and grocery houses, such as J. T. Chairs & Brother, J. P. Singleton & Co., Malpas & Co., Memphis chesp cash store, and many others doing a good business. A short time since it seemed to your correspondent that we would have an enormous flood, and now, since the unprecedented rains and snow-the latter two feet deep in some places-we need not be the least surprised if another freshet, such as we have never seen, shall come upon us ere long. The swell in the great father" and the unusual snow and rain in the districts at the head of its tributaries, when they get together, will make such an inland sea as the oldest inhabitants have never seen. The farmers in this and adjoining sections have some time since commenced plowing. Major Stone, formerly of your city, on the T. H. Allen place, has planted many acres in coro. This hospitable and energetic gentleman is doing all that can be done o make a big crop this year, and is endeavoring to ameliorate the condition of that fine piscs. The infor question is of no small moment to our farmers at this juncture of affairs. It is very wrong for one section of the country, through its agents, to act in a detrimental way toward another, by holding out promises that are seldom fulfilled, as inducements to laborers to emigrate to this, that or the other State. I must remind our farmers of West Tennessee that if something is not done in a few years our best labor will have left us, as over two-thirds of the colored laborers your correspondent has seen on these large plantations, sippi. I am sorry to say that many of bes on them. I seldom find a family that has a cow, horse, hogs ports were \$5,834,709. Our exports of

A TRADE REVIVAL.

Shipments of American Print Cloths to Old England from New England-The Result So Far.

A Once Valuable Trade Being Restored - Before and Since the War-Getting Back Our Own.

FALL RIVER, March 16 -The shipments of print cloths to England from this city now approximate some 20,000 pieces per week. It is the intention of to transfer the whole legislative power the manufacturers here to raise the of India from the viceroy and his ad- quantity to 30,000 pieces, which will be about one-quarter of the weekly production of the place. In the course of a few tary of state at home." Lord Salisbury, weeks, as one mill after another comes if he will take the trouble to read the | into line with the changes in machinery American papers, will realize that three | necessary to manufacture the requisite million people refused to be governed in goods, the latter number of pieces will probably be reached. Several of the mills that propose to place a portion of It is true they were Americans, but then | their spindles on foreign orders are prewe know the one hundred and fifty vented from doing so immediately by the fact that they are running on unexpired home contracts. These will terminate, however, on the first of April, so that after that date such mills will be ready to contribute their share of the quantity of goods the board of manufacturers have agreed among themselves to

send out of the country, viz: 30,000 pieces per week. The goods are of varous widths, ranging from (wenty-six to thirty-six to thirty-four inches, and the pieces vary in length as the orders may demand. The figuring of the \$0,000 pieces is based upon an average of forty five yards, the uson. length of pieces as manufactured here. The total number of yards, therefore, when the full amount is reached, will aggregate in value, at present prices, nearly sixty thousand dollars. This, it will be seen, is at the rate of \$3,000,000 annually—about one-third of the average annual exports of cotton fabrics from the whole country pravious to 1870. During the year 1860, which was the most prosperous in this respect, the reported experts of cotton goods from the United States were some \$11,000,000. It may be said that this reasoning does not allow for future contingencies and that the weekly surply may not be

kept up. This, of course, is more or less true. The indications, however, carefully observed from all quarters, are that it will be, if, indeed, the supply is not increased. It is certain that the manufacturers of this city have given to the subject of the exportation of a stated quantity of their production careful and judicious forethought. The conditions withstanding his blue blood, a plain under which the movement has been at present is altogether encouraging,

The revival of the export trade in cottons is by no means confined to Fall River, albeit this city has been largely instrumental in creating it. The attention of the manufacturers here is main given to a special fabric, though some of the mills that manufacture shirtings and sheetings are mak-ing shipments abroad. Other places in New England, such as Lowel', Manchester, Lewiston Lawrence, Biddeford, and the cotton-manufactur The export trade in cottons, so many eficial. Such exports from the city of New York alone for the week ending March 7th are stated to have been over and Liverpool, \$14,000 to France. The balance was snipped mainly to Ger-many, Brazil, the West Indies, Japan and Africa. It is apparent, therefore, that the market is not limited to any country or any part of the world. The shipments from Boston during the same week were with cotton goods, having refused all other freight. Since January 1, 1876, 12,000 packages have been exported from New York, in place of 5500 for the same period in 1875, and of 3500 in the same time in 1874. At this rate, and jadging from other data since June 30, 1875, the exports of domestic cottons for the year ending June 30, 1876, bid fair to be fully double the amount for the year ending June 40, 1875 In the latter year they were, as officially reported, \$28,817,743 yards, and in total value \$4,990,695.

Great Britain, as is well known, main ly supplies the markets of the world with cotton stuffs. Her yearly exports of such materials are simply enormous, as a reading of her official trade returns will show. And she will continue to control and absorb in a great degree many of these markets, without doubt. She has the advantage of generations of business experience and communication with them; of permanently established facilities of trade; of a sound currency, and of a commercial fleet that does much of the carrying of the world. She may have, moreover, in the long run the advantage in production arising f om a cheaper capital and labor than ours, although cotton manufacturers in ths country can be found confident enough to assert that they are making goods at as small a cost per yard as England is making them. Be that as it may, however, the question does not change the fact of England's immense trade in cot-

tons, compared with which our little exports seem almost ludierous. Great Britain exported colton goods juring the year 1874 (as taken from her official annual statement of trade) to the number of 3 606,639 044 yards, and to the value of £55,022,645, or, calling a pound stering five dollars, \$275,113, 225. The shipments were made, including the British possessions, to fiftyeight or more different countries. Many of these countries, which England has supplied and does mainly supply at the present time, by reason of their geographical position and in view of legiti-mate business considerations, naturally belong to us. With others we ought to carry on a much larger trade than we do. It may be interesting to show, in a measure, our commercial relations with such countries, and to contrast with those relations the very small amount of business we have done with them in cottons as compared with that of Eug-

The figures given below are taken from the official annual statement of the united kingdom for the calendar year 1874, and from the annual report of the bureau of statistics of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875, the latest years from which comparisons can be made. The cotton goods em-brace colored and uncolored fabrics made entirely of cotton. It will be noticed that the American values are given in dollars and the English in pounds sterling. Let us first look at

China and Japan. From China and Hong Kong our total imports amounted to \$14 683,256. We shipped to them plain and printed fabrics to the amount of \$550,568. England sent to them similar goods to the value of £5,299,967.

Our imports from Japan were \$7,772, 302 The United States shipped to that country \$10,768 worth of cottons. Eng-land's shipments of the same kind of goods amounted to the value of £274, 92. Let us now come nearer home. We imported from Brazil merchandise to the value of \$42,033,046. We shipped to that empire cotton goods to them are in a worse condition by far the amount of \$430,066. England sup-

From the Argentine Republic our im-

between. There is "something rotten in Denmark," from whence they came. The citizens must be up and doing, treat our colored laborers justly, give them every cent that belongs to them, assist them in getting justice at the hands of the value of £589,017.

E905,24.

From Mexico our total imports were to bans on First Morigages. 115,373 of Loans on Stocks and Bonds of U. S. and city of Galveston. 122,167 58 of 184,000 for the value of £589,017.

Even the value of £589,017.

Even the value of £589,017.

Even the value of £589,017. From the various West India islands erty......

value of our imports was \$2,627,359. We shipped to them cotton cloth and prints

to the amount of \$12,817. Our total imports from Chill were to the value of \$789.242. We sent to this country comparatively a large value of cottors, viz, \$312 685. England fur-nished her with cotton goods valued at £853,798. From the United States of Columbia

our total imports had a value of \$12 942,-235. Our exports of cotton fabrics to that country amounted to \$78 529. The value of similar exports from England thereto was £1,554,920. From Peru the total imports into the United States were \$1,344,595 Peru

used of American cottons \$23 542 worth.
There were shipped to Peru from Eng-land similar goods to the value of £384,-

Our imports from Urugusy amounted n value to \$2,935,038 America shipped o that market cottons to the value of \$37 839; England to the value of £239.-

From Venezuela our imports were \$5,690,224. We shipped to that country ectton goods to the worth of \$28,744. England sent her such goods to the value of £280,266. There are, of course, many powers and dominions not here touched upon, and countries like Holland, Germany,

France, and others, with which we have direct and frequent communication, and with which it would seem that our trade in cottons ought to be larger than it is. From Italy, during the past year, although we sent her no cotton goods, we imported one million three hundred and eighty-two thousand two hundred and eight dollars worth of rags. We might pay for these at least in clean cotton clotb. Arrays of figures, however, unless they represent one's personal estate, are apt to be dry readng. Mr. Gradgrind ruined an interesting family by a too close application of the principles of facts, realities, and cal-culations. Your correspondent has no desire to hurt the "export revivai" by throwing at it a budget of numerals.
On the contrary, it is believed that while the above statistics may be familiar to many business men, their grouping and arrangement will give them an additional and practical value. That the United States, the great cotton growing country of the world, will eventually supp'y many of the marke s referred to above with the manufactured material, recent events go far to prove. At any rate, if she does not, it must be because American energy and acuteness have lost their prestige.

> PROPOSALS. NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Sinking Fund Commission, till Mon-day, April 3d, at 12 o'clock, for the purch se of Fifty Thousand Dollars of Memphis City Bonds, for account said Fund. Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all blds.
I. M. HILL, Uhm'n S. F. C.,
mbl4 23 Main street.

PLUMMERS.



Conneits Court Square.

25 Cents Per Week To City Subscribers, Delivered by Carriers.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLES

OFFICE 16 MANISON ST **DASH CAPITAL, : \$300,000 00**

CASH ASSETS, : : 444,046 87 OFFICERA, WM. M. FARRINGTON, President, H. T. LEMMON, Vice-President, J. A. SIMMONS, Secretary, DERECTORIES. WM M. FARRINGTON.
C. B. CHURCH,
ENOCH ENSLEY.
JRO. OVERTON, JE.

ENOCH ENSLEY. JRO. U. E. GREENLAW 1867. SAINT JOSEPH 1876. Fire and Marine Insurance Co., OF THE CITY OF ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Incorporated 1867. Financial Exhibit, Dec. 31, 1875. Capital, \$400,000 00 ASSETS.

ash in course of transmission (priu-cipally November and December 148,515 68 mises \$3:9,660) 148,515 68

Amount loaned on Stocks, Bonds, etc., as co lateral security 24,288 50

Uncollected premiums at home office 1,313 73

Steck Notes secured by real estate, approved collaterals, or three responsible indorsers. 200,000 00 LIABILITIES.8400,000 00

s adjusted and unad-17,008 84 86.526.52 3,303 80-\$506,539 16 Net cash surplus over all Habilities and capital comparative Statement of Surplus Funds of this Company since organization: 894,504 54 ecember 81, 1875..

STURM, HIBSCH & CO., Agents, 41 Madison Street. STATEMENT. Chart'd 1848

UNION Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Asseis - - - 8:30,112 89. REINSURED BY TEXAS BANKING & INSURANCE CO., Assets, \$354,378 26,

And Galveston Insurance Company,

Appets \$125.00 70.

ALL OF GALVESTON. INVESTED AS FOLLOWS: Storas and Bonds of the U.S., city of Galveston, Banks, and other corpo-rations \$264,851 (Real Estate 35 488 7

3,559 91

ATTORNEYS.

W. W. QUY.

GEO. DEFOR. Attorney-at-Law 236 Main Street, East eide.

T. B. MICOU. ATTORNEY AT LAW. Room No. 20, Planters Ins. Building. So. 39 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn

WM. J. & JOS. P. SYKES, Attorneys-at-Law,

No. 86 PUPLAR STREET, MEMPHIS CHAS. W. ADAMS. ADAMS & DIXON.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Rooms 21-23 Planters Ins. Building, No. 41 Madison Street Memphis, Tenu. BUSINESS IN ARKANSAS AND MISSIS sippl solicited, which will receive prompt first

SOLICITOR

-AND-ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office-No. 34 Peplar Street, Memphis. WILL practice in the Couris of Law and Chancery in West Tennesses and North Mississippl, and give special attention to collections, conveyancing, etc.

J. P. CARUTHERS, Attorney at Law, 235 SECOND STREET, Jefferson Block.......Memphis, Tennesse

FOUTE & BARTEAU. ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

MEMPHIS, TERR. OFFICE-36 Ponlar street.

HOTEL.

MEMPHIS, TENE.

THE PEABODY having changed proprie ors, the following rates for board and rooms will be charged from this date: Beard and room....... \$4 50 to \$4 per day Day-Board 2 meals,.......\$35 per month Day-Board (2 meals,......\$30 per month Day-Board (transient) 81 50 per day Having made our terms moderate we hope to receive a liberal share of patronage, and respectfully ask the encouragement of the nerchants of Memphis and the general

> C. B. GALLOWS V. Marager UNDERTAKERS.

public.

JAMES FLANDATY 15. J. SULLIVAN LAHERTY & SULLIVAN

FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS 317 and 318 Second Street,

Sear Monroe : I : : MEMPHIS, TENN Elegant Robes, Gents' Suits, and all kinds of Coffin Trimmings for sale. Special attention peid to the Removal of Remains. 1918 T. W. HOLST. G H. HOLET

G. H. HOLST & BRO.



UNDERTAKERS. 230 MAIN St., op. Peabody Motal, Always on hand, a large assortment of Me-allic Cases and Caskets, and Wooden Coffins Orders by telegraph promptly filled, and

LUMBER.

VENABLE & BAWLINGS. MANUFACTURERS OF

lumber. Lates and shingles HAVE ON HAND A FULL STOCK OF White Pine Doors, Sash, Blinds, White Pine Moldings, etc., all of first quality. SALESROOM, No. 14 UNION STREET. Sawmill, north of Rayou Gayoso. jal9

MOORE, BASSEIT & CO., LUMBER DEALERS.

Nos. 351 and 353 Second Street. IDOORS LUMBER 0 SASH LATHS AND AND 2 BLINDS SHINGLES U 0 m Z

PRINTING.

MANUFACTURUR

-AND-

15 Court Street, Memphis. Check Books, Draft Books, Dray Books, Cash Books, Ledgers, Journals RAILROAD & STEAMBOAT WORK Business Cards, Letter Heads,

J. H. M'CLENLAN.

T. C. PARE.

WHOLESALE Grocers, Cotton Factors

Nos. 260 and 262 Front St., Memphis, Tenu.

M. L. MEACHAM. J. H. POSTON, A. W. BOBERTS, E. E. MEAUHAM.

COTTON FACTORS.

M. D. L STEWART WHOLESALE GROCERS, SALT AND NAIL AGENTS No. 9 UNION STREET, Memphis, Team.

Mr. W. T. BOWDRE has charge of the Cotton Department.

ATTRACTIVE ARRIVALS OF

Misses' and Children's Dresses manufactured expressly for our own trade, of the best and most desirable materials, in sizes to suit all ages, and at prices low enough to render them the most attractive spring offerings. Choice and elegant lines or

Ladies' Chemises, Ludies' Night-Robes, Bressing Sacques, Corset-Covers,

skiris and Brawers, of excellent material and workmanship, beautifully trimmed, and at exceedingly low prices. Novel and attractive lines of PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, RIBBONS, LACES, TIES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, HUSIERY AND GLOVES, IN COMPLETE ASSORTMENT, AT MOST ATTRACTIVE FIGURES.

We invite the attention of ladies desiring a well-fitting stylish and elegant garment, we at a moderate outlay for its manufacture, to our Dress-making Department, under the was superintendence of Madame MARRE. Sat afaction guaranteed. Sa

LOWENSTEIN & BROS. 242, 244 AND 246 MAIN STREET, COR. JEFFERSON.

HARDWARE.

Ag'ts for B. F. Avery & Son's Plows-orders filled from store or lactory Sole Agents for H. F. Blount's (the original and only genuine Urie Plow,

Sole Agents Wm. Clore's Wrought Calhoun Plows,

Gwners of Mitchell Patent Cotton Scraper. WE HAVE THE CARGEST STOCK IN THIS MARKET OF Blindbridles, Backbands, Trace-chairs, Hames. Plowhandles, Doubletrees, Plowlines, Laprings. Singletrees, Crosscut Saws, Hoes, Plowbeams, Clevises. Shovels, Caststeel, Axes. Rails, Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Builders' Hardware, Belting,

Plantation Wagons, Etc., Etc., Nos. 310 AND 312 FRONT STREET

TO THE PUBLIC.

In order to CHANGE OUR BUSINESS WE offer OUR ENVIRE STOCK of MEN'S, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES At original Cost, for CASH. Your attention is especially called to the above. KENNEDAY & RUDD, 336 MAIN, COR. UNION.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.

297 MAIN STREET. -IMPOSTERS OF-

We are making a specialty in

OLD STUR-MASH WHISKIES. Which we are offering at lower prices than the compounded fquors of this and othe markets. Always on hand

A FULL LYNE OF LOW-GRADE WHISKIES, Etc. WALL PAPER, ETC.

AGENCY

Sash. Doors, Blinds. At Original Cost, to Close Out, at

QUACKENBUSH'S PAINT AND WALL PAPER STORA LARGEST BREWERY IN THE U.S. 390 WAIN STREET

HOOPSKIRTS. Southern Hoopskirt and Corset Manufactory, 383 Kain St.



DISSOLUTIONS. Notice of Dissolution,

any o bis house. Correspondence invit English and foreign languages, wit ors, Attorneys at Law, and other especially with those who have cases rejected in the hands of other In rejected cases our fees are reaso no charge is made unless we are successful.

If you want a Patent, send us a model or a Patent, send us a model or sketch and a full description of your invention. We will make an examination at the Patent Office, and it we think it patentable, will send you papers and advice, and prosecute your case, Our fees will be in ordinary cases, 25.

Oral or written in all matters relating the patents, Patents, Patent Law, Patents, References—Hon. M. D. Leggett, Ex-Com-

SOLE AGENTS

PH. BEST BREWING CO.

MI WAUKEE, WIS.

PATENTS.

obtained in the United States Canada, and Eu -

SILVERWARE, ETC.

Offer a carefully released stock of

ALL OF THE VERY LATEST DESIGNS ! AT PRICES TO BUILT THE TIRLE.

so Do not make purchases in this line before examining their stock we

MACHINERY. Lobt. Lewis & Co., MEMPHIS BOILER WORKS New and Second-hand Bollers slwnys on hand. Steampoat and Plantation Work prompt-FOOT ADAMS ST., MEMPHIS, TENS.

LOTTERY.

WILL BE THE CAPITAL PHIZE IN THE GRAND

EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING -OF THE-HAVANA HOYAL LOTTERY

-TC-

TAKE PLACE ON APRIL 21, 1876. Guly 15,000 Tickels and 781 Prizes, AMOUNTING TO \$2.250,000!

For plans and information, address BORNIO & BROTHER, DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

and thewing Tobacco, and all kinds of Bomestle tigses, No. 77 Gravier Lirect, New Czlenne. send your orders to respectable firms, and be-ware of counterlest trakels.

Bayana Cigars and Beslers in Smaking

ROYAL HAVAMA LOTTERY, 1876 Grand Extraordinary Drawing! April 21 1876.

ONLY 15 000 TICKSTS. Price-Whole Tickets, \$100; Half, \$80; Quarter \$40; Tenth, \$16; Twee tleth, \$8. This lottery has been in existence nearly a hundred years, and never has folled in any-

thing they have promised. However in any taing they have promised. However of counterfeit tickets, and look to the water marks in the paper before uping. Official instof prizes sent to every purchaser of the kets.

MSNUEL OMMANTIA,
mbild cod 168 Common -t., New Orleans. A FORTUNE FOR SI.

OTTERY. Lagalized by Authority of an act of the Lagislature. Takets \$1 each, Six for \$5. One Chance is every ft. Fifth Extraordinary Drawing, Cash Prize of 9100,000 25,000 Cash Prize of Cash Prize of Cash Prize of 51,025 Cash Prizes smounting to \$350,000 The first Extractionary Drawing was provided one by Out.
Patrick, Freel of Beard of Trade. The second by Governor,
James. Third by Ticket Reiders. The Second by Governor,
James. Third by Ticket Reiders. The Second by Judge Each
hell, Freel of the Senate. Street overly 30 Duye.
Agents was ted. Liberal pay. For hell particulars and the
Secondary. Address the Manager.
J. Mr. PATTEE, Lararnic Olty, Myouning.
B. B. -Lararnic Out to see the Duken Shottle Eachers. Or
species Street, Secondary and Secondary a

MAKE YOUR FORTUNE GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING

-OF THE-

STATE LOTTERY,

(INCORPORATED 1889) TAKES PLACE APRIL 19, 1876, At New Orleans. POSITIVELY NO POSTPONEMENT

POSITIVELY NO SCALING. CAPITAL PRIZE \$100.000. 3580 Prizes, amounting to \$502,500. ALL PAID IN GOLD! One Prize to Every Six Tickets.

Only 20,000 Tickets At \$50 Each, U. S. Currency. Tenth and Twentieth Coupous in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES: Prizes at \$5.00 4 Prizes at 2500_ 20 Prizes at 1:00_ 1900 Prizes at 2000 Prizes at APPROXIMATION PRIZES:
 100 Approximation Prizes at \$330
 \$20,000

 100 Approximation Prizes at 100
 10,000

 100 Approximation Prizes at 75
 7,500
 3580 Prizes in all, amounting to (gold)... \$502,500 Tickets for sale by all regularly appointed agents, and by the Louisiana State Lattery Co.,

BUGGIES, ETC. OWEN LILLY

MANUFACTURER OF BUGGIES, CARAIAGES

AND LIGHT SPRING WAGONS

I have on hand a select speck of the above vehicles, expressly built for the above vehicles, expressir built for home trade, of my own manufecture, which I will SELL UHEAPER (workmanship and material considered) than they can be imported from any other market, I am fully prepared to bund this class of work TOUE DES, on short notice. Also, to Bepair, Trim.